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The Morning Astorian.

VOL. L.

ASTORIA, OREGON, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1899

NO. 85

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Our new line, Crouse & Brandegee's make, has been selected not only with a view to the desirability of the style and pattern but also on account of superior wearing qualities.

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Our Fall and Winter stocks of the very best makes and very latest styles have been received and for low prices and excellent values cannot be equaled.

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All steel ranges because you unfortunately bought a cheap one. Buy a

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UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Subscribed Capital	\$5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	1,000,000
Assets	2,645,114
Assets in United States	300,000
Surplus to Policy Holders	1,718,792

Has been Underwriting on the Pacific Coast over Twenty-two years.

SAMUEL ELMORE & CO., Resident Agents, Astoria, Oregon

TROUBLE IS LOOKED FOR

Troops Ordered to Be Ready to March on Rennes.

MOB VIOLENCE EXPECTED

Foreign Element Singled Out as Enemies of the Country--Austrian Refugee Denounce Dreyfus.

RENNES, Sept. 4.—As the end of the Dreyfus trial comes within sight the French government is beginning to display fear that the verdict may give rise to troubles, and orders have just been received by two regiments of infantry and one cavalry regiment to be ready within half of Rennes to hold themselves in readiness to march on the town at the first sign of disorder, and to occupy all strategic points and repress all manifestations in their inception.

Local anti-Dreyfusard organizations, by their anti-foreign articles, have already singled out foreigners as enemies of the country and there is little doubt that the foreign journalists will be the first victims of violence of a mob, not so much Anglo-Saxons as Austrian, German and Russian Jews, who form the majority of the press representation of their respective countries.

Today's session opened rather badly for Dreyfus, as a surprise was sprung upon the defense in the advent of the Austrian political refugee, Eugene Cernuschi, who came out with a flat footed denunciation of the accused, which even though it may eventually be proven a pure fairy tale, is bound for the moment to exercise a malignant influence upon the French people.

It was remarked that as soon as he had delivered his testimony and M. Labori had asked to have him put on oath at tomorrow's session behind closed doors in order that he might be punished if guilty of perjury, he left the court room and was not seen again. Cernuschi's testimony was in the form of a letter to the president of the court martial, Colonel Jouanet, and was most unequivocal. He claimed that on three different occasions, twice in France and once at Geneva, he was

told by a high placed foreign officer that Dreyfus has communicated 'treasonable documents to a foreign power. In the third instance he said an officer showed him documents emanating from Dreyfus and that this officer left France hurriedly two days prior to the arrest of Captain Dreyfus. The allusion was evidently to Colonel Schwarkoppen, military attaché of the German embassy in Paris in 1894. The introduction of Cernuschi and the other developments of the day, it is generally predicted, imply another fortnight's sitting at least.

ESTERHAZY'S VIEWS.

Says Dreyfus is Guilty But Believes He Will Be Acquitted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A despatch to the World from London, says: Esterhazy, being asked by a reporter of the Sunday Special, after reading the evidence given at Rennes, if he still deems Dreyfus guilty, answered: "Yes, guilty, most decidedly so, and yet I am afraid the court martial is going to acquit him. It looks very much like it just at present at any rate."

The interviewer asked what, in that case would happen to Mercier. "Oh," replied Esterhazy, "Mercier will certainly be condemned for this miserable traitor of a Jew and that will only be the beginning of the deluge. Mark my words, the acquittal of Dreyfus will be only the beginning of trouble in France."

"Why, then," he was asked, "don't you, who know the truth about everything, go over to Rennes and help to set things right?"

"No," said Esterhazy, with a sneer, "I am much better off over here."

EMPIRE CITY VISITED BY DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Nearly a Whole Block Whipped Out Before the Flames are Subdued.

—Heavy Losses.

EMPIRE CITY, Ore., Sept. 4.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the old Bear Trap saloon building in this city. An alarm was quickly spread, but before anything could be done the fire had entirely enveloped the north end of the building and the citizens turned their attention to saving the adjoining property. The flames were not checked until the entire west and south portion of the block had been consumed.

The losses were: Bear Trap building, owned by John Flanagan, \$1,000, no insurance.

Thomas Walker, machine shops and iron works, between \$5,000 and \$8,000, no insurance.

H. Sengstacken, two story building and stock of drugs and general merchandise also containing the post office, \$5,000, partly insured.

Two story building owned by Arag Lodge, L. O. O. F., upper portion of the lodge room, \$3,000, no insurance.

Flanagan's three story building, \$1,500.

The steamer Arcata lying at the upper dock dropped down to the dock nearest to the fire and quickly had a line of hose playing water upon the flames. Owing to this fact, the entire north end of the town was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown but it is supposed to be caused by a lamp explosion.

WILL NOT COME WEST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Senator Carter, of Montana, who has just returned from a European trip, was at the White House today and after a conference with the President, stated that Mr. McKinley would be compelled to give up his contemplated trip through the west.

ANOTHER CONFLICT.

MANILA, Sept. 4, 11 A. M.—Five men of Colonel Bell's regiment yesterday encountered a rebel outpost near Porac and in the fighting which ensued, one American was killed and another wounded. The remainder drove the rebels from their position and captured a bull cart in which to remove the injured.

Peaches...

A splendid lot of the celebrated Southern Oregon peaches just received.

Other Fruit...

In abundance and of all varieties.

Vegetables...

The most complete selection in the city and all fresh and crisp.

Prompt delivery to all parts of the city and outside points.

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Your Wife

Will like it; so will the cook.

Star Estate Range

Satisfy all who use them.



If your better half does the cooking, that is an additional reason why there should be a Star Estate Range in your kitchen. The use of them prevents worry and disappointment.

W. J. SOULLY, Agent, 61 Bond Street.

ASKS THE AID OF JAPAN

Government Will Be Asked to Recognize Filipinos.

PANA'S SUPPOSED MISSION

Reported to Leave Hongkong for That Purpose—Senator Hanna's Views on National Issues.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—6:00 p. m.—Rafael Del Pana, a Spaniard, born in the Philippines and recently identified with the Philippine Junta at Madrid, has come from Hongkong to Japan.

It is reported in Philippine circles here that Del Pana's purpose is to request the Japanese government to recognize the Philippine insurgents. It is asserted that Del Pana was recently working in the Philippine interest on the Chinese coast.

SENATOR HANNA IN LONDON.

Says Republicans Have Nothing to Fear on National Issues.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Rejuvenated by a course of treatment at the German Baths and a summer's visit to Europe, United States Senator Hanna has returned to London for a few days rest previous to sailing for the United States Saturday next. Senator Hanna is hurrying to Ohio to participate in opening the republican campaign at Akron.

From a conversation with Senator Hanna, a correspondent of the Associated Press gathered that the zeal with which the senator is looking forward to a conflict in Ohio, is due to the fact that he recognizes that the coming campaign will not only furnish a reply to the question of the country's endorsement of the national administration, but that besides the candidacy of John R. McLean for the governorship of Ohio, there is an aspiration for second place on the democratic presidential ticket with Bryan and falling of election the future contest for the United States senatorship from Ohio. In such competition, Hanna is anxious to participate, because it means the opening of the national campaign of 1900.

"I do not concede," Mr. Hanna said, "that the congressional election in the late representative Bland's district in Missouri last week afforded any test of American sentiment in relation to national issues, for the election of a democrat was a foregone conclusion, and the fact that the democrats are calling it a test case gives ground for suspicion that they made the majority to suit themselves. In Ohio, the republican party nationally and locally, has no cause to fear a combat on the issues as now presented and it is evident now that the democrats of Ohio, as well as of the nation, are ready to make the issue anti-expansion and free silver the issues, just as General Hancock used the tariff issue in 1888—that is, seek to make local issues of them. They will use each cock in whatever they think it will fight the best—free silver in the southwest and anti-expansion in New England."

CARTER'S PLAIN TALK.

Would Deal With Philippine Question On Basis of Dollar and Cents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Senator Carter, of Montana, in an interview with a Post reporter today said that, in his opinion the war in the Philippines would be ended by January 1. Then, he said, would come the question of the future disposition of the islands. The republican party, he believed, would settle this question by insisting that the retention of the Philippines was a matter of business profit.

"This," added the senator, "is a practical age. We are going to deal with this question on a basis of dollars and cents."

MORE LIBERAL TREATMENT FOR AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Steamship Lines Granted Large Mail Subsidies in Europe—Commissioner of Navigation Report.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A Herald special from Washington says: Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain finds in the mail subsidies granted to steamship lines by European countries strong arguments in favor of the like liberal treatment for American shipping. In a statement which he has prepared on this subject, he says:

"The most important contracts at this time are those of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Austria-Hungary for mail service to the Eastern coast of Asia, China, Japan, Cebu, China, etc. These five nations spend annually \$4,500,000 for their mail

lines to the east coast of Asia. The United States, it may be added, for its Asiatic mails in 1897 paid \$2,500 to American steamships and \$14,000 to foreign steamships.

This sum of \$4,000,000 is not expended by those nations for the exclusive purpose of sending the mails from London, Berlin, Paris, Marseille, Vienna, Trieste and Brindisi in the shortest possible time to Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. The time made by the subsidized foreign steamships on this route is not the shortest practicable by an average of about five days, and if the quickest delivery of the mails were the main object sought to be obtained by these contributions to steamships, the completion of the various Pacific railroads of North America, the use of triple expansion engines and steel hulls ended the need for the expenditure.

The British peninsular and oriental line agrees to carry the mails, under its latest contract from Brindisi, Italy, to Shanghai, China, in 126 hours. The P. and O. Brindisi express train with its channel connections takes the mail from London to Brindisi in 44 hours, making the mail time from London to Shanghai 170 hours 55 days. The best that the company does is to cover the distance in 32 or 33 days and its lines are faster than those of any other route. Under its new contract the North German Lloyd undertakes to carry the mails from Berlin to Shanghai in 33 days. Mails are now brought across the Atlantic to New York in nine days from Berlin and eight days from Paris. Seven days is not a low limit at the present time for mail steamships from Liverpool to New York. Any letter ought to reach from Berlin or Paris within 15 1/2 days and letters doubtless do cover that distance in shorter time. The distance from San Francisco to Shanghai by way of Yokohama is 5,768 nautical miles.

The establishment of fortnightly American service from San Francisco to Shanghai will bring Berlin and Paris within 25 or 29 days of Shanghai, and under favorable, but not extraordinary conditions, within 27 days, while the best British achievement and the best German promise by subsidized routes is now 32 days, the average is 33 or 34. If quick mails between the capital of Western Europe and China and Japan were all that was to be accomplished by the expenditure of \$4,500,000 annually in their steamship lines, their money could be saved by the development of the American route.

"Whatever may have been the fact in the recent past, there is very little substance in the notion that the present large subsidies to foreign lines to Asia are for the quickest transit for the mails. There is not much more in the claim that they are necessary for political purposes. In point of fact the Peninsular and Oriental, the North German Lloyd, the Messageries Maritimes, the Ioceta Navigazione Italia, and the Lloyd Austro Company are now backed up liberally by their respective governments as a means of promoting trade and especially the export trade in manufactured goods of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Austria-Hungary with China and Japan. There is no effort at concealing this fact in the reports of the companies every year, and there is nothing discreditable about it to conceal. It will not be discreditable for the United States to adopt the same policy. Whether it be profitable or not, depends on a balance of the value to the country of the trade to be acquired.

"To the government which makes these foreign contracts, they mean carriage of the mails and the increase of national prestige to the manufacturers and labor of the country, they mean increased opportunities for commerce; to the shipowners they are a comfortable addition to receipts and an opportunity for the employment of capital, and to shipbuilders they afford a better chance to build ships.

WARDNER RIOT CASES.

WALLACE, Ida., Sept. 4.—The district court met this afternoon but did nothing except go through the calendar and set cases.

Acting County Attorney Forney announced that all the prisoners charged with complicity in the Wardner riot who had been arraigned had escaped from custody, and asked a continuance of these cases at present, which was granted. He was unable to state when he could take action against the others under indictment now in custody. The jury is excused until Wednesday afternoon.

THE LAST TRIAL RACE

Conclusively Settled That Columbia is a Superior Boat.

DEFEATS ALL COMPETITORS

Will Defend America's Cup Against the Shamrock—English Boat Said to Be Very Fast.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—In today's race the second and last of the official trial races for the settlement of the defender for the America's cup, the Columbia again demonstrated that she is the superior of the Defender by defeating her 19 minutes and seven seconds over a triangular course of about 33 miles in a 5-knot breeze and smooth sea. The contest was a procession throughout, the Columbia leading at the start by 13 seconds and gaining on every leg of the course. There will be no more official races, that of today settling conclusively in the minds of the committee, which of the two boats is the better fitted to meet the Shamrock.

What all yachtsmen would like to see is a contest between the boats when they could carry only their lower sails.

SHAMROCK'S FIRST TRIAL.

Sails over the Regular Cup Course Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Shamrock spread her white wings for her first practice in American waters today and every one who saw her move said she was very fast.

Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Fife, the designer of the Shamrock, were aboard while she sailed over the regular cup course. There will be another trial tomorrow with the Shamrock carrying the same spars but another set of sails.

CABINET MEETING CALLED.

Views of Professor Schurman Will be Laid Before the Members.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says: President McKinley has notified members of the cabinet in Washington that there will be a cabinet meeting in the White House tomorrow morning to discuss current business. The session will be important because of the subjects to be considered. It will be attended by Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and possibly by Attorney General Griggs. If Secretary Root is here he will also take part.

It is understood that President McKinley will lay before the cabinet the views of Professor Schurman, president of the Philippine commission and those of his colleagues, regarding the situation in the islands, the steps to be taken to crush the insurrection and the character of the civil government to be established after the revolt has been quelled.

The president will leave Washington tomorrow for Philadelphia, but it is understood that Professor Schurman will remain here several days reviewing Philippine affairs with the secretary. The secretary of state will have developments in the Alaska boundary controversy to submit to Mr. McKinley and the cabinet tomorrow. There will also probably be discussed the question of relieving the destitution in Porto Rico, especially by letting down the tariff bars in Cuba to Porto Rican products.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE CABINET MEETING WILL DOUBTLESS BE THE READING OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO BE MADE AT THE G. A. R. MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

MCKINLEY AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—President McKinley arrived here tonight and tomorrow will review the parade of the national encampment of the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON SOLDIER KILLED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—General Otis has called an additional list of the dead, among them being Robert A. Crystall, of the Washington regiment.

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

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